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ington and of New York "skyscrapers" which are superimposed upon some of the finest pictures in order to supply a scale, will be deemed by the glacialists to have seriously marred the views on which they appear.

WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS.

History of Canadian Wealth. By Gustavus Myers. Vol. 1: 337 pp. C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, 1914. \$1.50. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Furs, from the days of the earliest explorers to the present, have figured as one of the largest influences in the development of Canada. Nine chapters of the seventeen are given to a discussion of furs and the formation of the Hudson Bay Company. The exploitations of the latter, its methods of doing business, its development into a sort of department store for the wilderness, its tremendous profits and the final passing of its sovereignty are all thoroughly treated. The remainder of the book presents the story of the railroad development of Canada as a factor of the unfolding or uncovering of the vast natural resources. The writer has spared no effort to trace evidence back to original sources for verification and expansion.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

British Columbia. By Ford Fairford. With an introduction by the Hon. J. H. Turner. xiii and 137 pp. Map, ills., index. Pitman & Sons, New York, 1914. 75 cents. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

This little volume, written by one who for many years has been in close touch with the economic and social life of British Columbia, gives concise and definite information of the natural resources of the province, of what already has been done toward their development, and of the possibilities of future expansion. There are also chapters on law, revenue, expenditure and taxation; social conditions; climate; and labor, wages and the cost of living. The writer has unbounded faith in the future of the province which he thinks will be, by 1950, "a densely populated and prosperous country."

AVARD L. BISHOP.

The Story of Mexico. Complete—Authoritative—Up-to-Date. Giving a comprehensive history of this romantic and beautiful land from the days of Montezuma and the Empire of the Aztecs to the present time. By Charles Morris. 338 pp. Map, ills. J. C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1914. \$1.20. $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

A popular compilation from recent works, magazine and newspaper articles concerning Mexico. The introduction contains some account of the oft-told ethnology of Mexico. Then follow chapters on the geography and geology, the condition and modes of life of the people, the vegetable and mineral products, the exploitation of the laboring classes, descriptions of the capital and other cities, the hunting and shooting facilities, chapters on education, religion, and civilization, railroads and commerce, and on government and administration. Finally the usual history of the country is taken up. The conquest of Cortez, the Mexican war, the French invasion, the administrations of Porfirio Diaz and Madero, United States intervention, and the present civil war are rehearsed. As a whole, the book gives a good idea of present conditions in Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA

The Papers of the Stanford Expedition to Brazil in 1911. J. C. Branner, Director. Vol. 1: 499 pp. Ills. Stanford University, Cal., 1914. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Under this title twenty papers, published in various scientific periodicals and treating of the geology, ichthyology, entomology and malacology of northeastern Brazil, are combined in one volume. The subject matter is based on explorations and collections made in 1911 by the Stanford University Expedition throughout the coast belt from Para to Pernambuco.

In the first paper, "The Fluting and Pitting of Granites in the Tropics" (*Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, No. 209, Vol. 52), Dr. J. C. Branner presents evi-